

Paulina Lake IOOF Organization Camp  
Newberry Crater Recreational Area, Deschutes National Forest  
LaPine Vicinity  
Deschutes County  
Oregon

HABS No. OR-132

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PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Western Region  
Department of the Interior  
San Francisco, California 94102

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
PAULINA LAKE IOOF ORGANIZATION CAMP

HABS No. OR-132

Location: Lake Paulina, Lot 1, Tract M1, Newberry Crater Recreational Area, Deschutes National Forest, Deschutes County, Oregon

USGS Paulina Peak 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 640487 Easting, 4840515 Northing

Present Owner: USDA Forest Service  
Pacific Northwest Region  
Deschutes National Forest  
Fort Rock Ranger District  
Bend, Oregon 97701

Present Occupant: None. Eight (8) buildings and the lodge are scheduled for removal during the fall 1985 or spring 1986; three buildings are scheduled for rehabilitation during summer 1986.

Significance: The Paulina Lake Organizational camp is composed of 11 log cabins and a lodge constructed during the Great Depression of the 1930's by members of the Bend Chapter of the International Order of the Odd Fellows (IOOF). Built of native lava rock and pine in a beautiful outdoor setting adjacent to Paulina Lake (Figures 1, 2, and 3), the log structures reflect successful amateur craftsmanship and "folk" architecture characteristic of Depression-era buildings in forested environments throughout the Pacific Northwest. Although the buildings have been modified during the past 50 years, the site remains an historical example of the Forest Service's initial attempts to promote outdoor recreation by encouraging private leaseholding in its primary recreation areas.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1935-1936. The Bend Chapter of the IOOF held its first Subordinate Lodge Meeting at Paulina Lake in August of 1938 (Austin B. Burleigh, Historian Bend Chapter of the IOOF, History of Paulina Lake IOOF Site <With postscript by Oscar Larson, March 9, 1959>, No Date, xerox copy in IOOF Grand Lodge, 10175 SW Barbur Blvd., Portland, Oregon 97219).
2. Architect: None. The construction plans and specific position of the buildings were set forth in Forest Service plans as stipulated in the Special-Use Permit with the Bend Lodge IOOF. The IOOF Building Committee, under Chairman D. Ray Miller, implemented the construction plans. (Philip Dole, Paulina Lake Organizational Camp National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form, 1982, xerox copy in 2360 Cultural Resource file, Supervisor's Office, Deschutes National Forest, 1645 Highway 20 East, Bend, Oregon 97701).

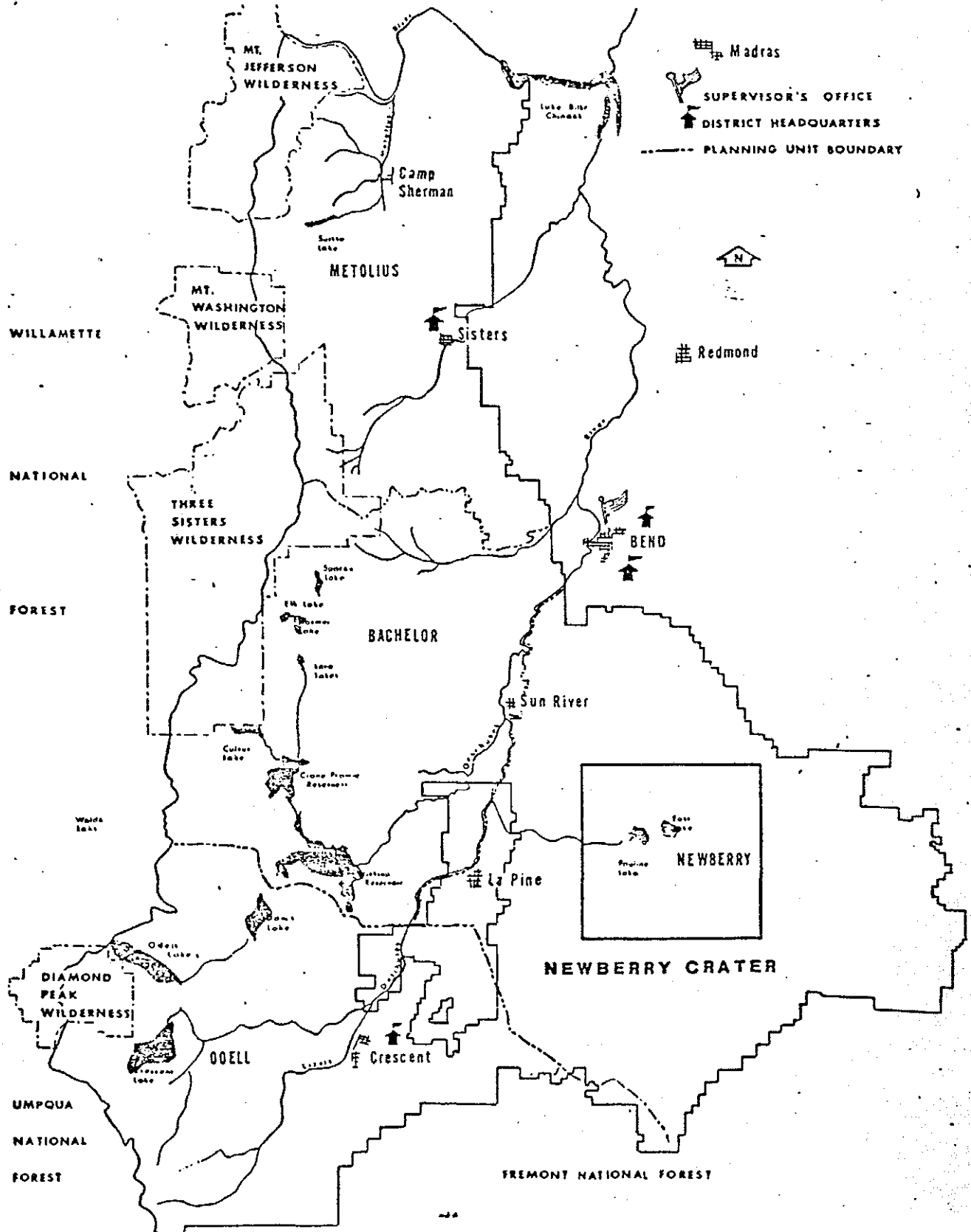


Figure 1 - Vicinity Map

3. Original and subsequent owners: The Paulina Lake IOOF Organization camp was constructed in 1935 under a Special-Use Permit between the Forest Service and the Bend Chapter of the International Order of the Odd Fellows. Throughout the site's 50-year history, individual cabins have changed owners several times, particularly as the site evolved from organizational to private use. The original cabin owners are documented in Austin B. Burleigh's "History of Paulina Lake IOOF Site" (With postscript by Oscar Larson, March 9, 1959), No Date, xerox copy in IOOF Grand Lodge, 10175 SW Barbur Blvd., Portland, Oregon 97219.

In order to recover the site for public organization use, in 1969 the Special-Use Permit was converted to a 10-year term permit to expire in December 1979, with the provision that the permit would not be extended and that all structures would be removed within a 1-year period after expiration. The permit was reissued in 1970 to the Grand Lodge of Oregon, IOOF, when the Bend Chapter transferred their interest to the State Lodge. Individual summer home permits applied for by the cabin owners were denied by the Forest Service.

In 1983, the buildings comprising the Paulina Lake Organizational Camp became the property of the U.S. Government. The historic site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on July 14, 1983. (Information in Paulina Lake Group Recreation Site Environmental Assessment, copy on file in Supervisor's Office, Deschutes National Forest, 1645 Highway 20 East, Bend, Oregon 97701).

4. Builders, suppliers: Members of the Bend Chapter of the International Order of the Odd Fellows provided volunteer labor to construct the 11 cabins, lodge, and ancillary buildings. Sub-committees in the IOOF chapter had particular building assignments. Much of the construction was done on a cooperative basis, including exchanges for specialized skills. Principal carpenters are not known.

Logs and lava rock were obtained from various sources on the Deschutes Forest and hauled by truck to the site. Shingles and other building materials were purchased from the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company in Bend, Oregon (Information in Paulina Lake Organizational Camp National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form, completed by Philip Dole, xerox copy on file in Supervisor's Office, Deschutes National Forest, 1645 Highway 20 East, Bend, Oregon 97701).

5. Original Plans and construction: No original drawings, plans, or photographs have been located. A map of the "IOOF Clubsite Organization Camp-Private," which shows all of the buildings in-place, drawn or issued by the the Forest Service on August 23, 1937, was based on a survey done earlier in July.
6. Alterations and additions: At undetermined dates, various alterations have been made to the cabins and lodge. Exterior changes include the addition of porches, replacement of windows, doors and other detail, and painting. Interior changes include

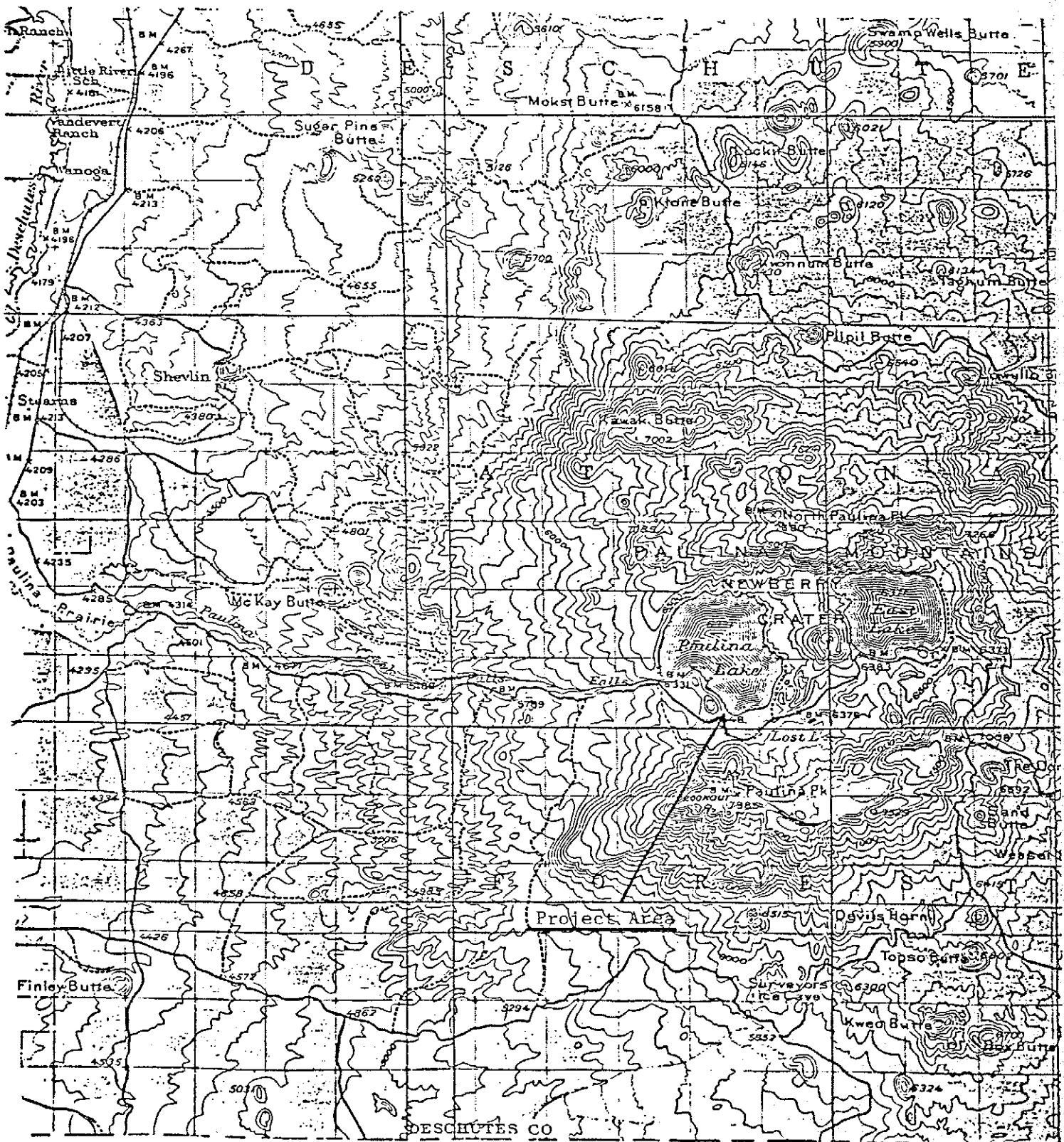


Figure 2 - Location of Proposal in Newberry Crater

the addition of various paneled walls and enclosures, appliances and outlets, attics and lofts, and other internal details. Most of these repairs and changes are rough and unfinished. All of the cabins have received "home remedy" repairs and alterations (for example, sawn log crown ends to eliminate rot, chimneys which accept more than one appliance). All of the structures have been subject to severe weathering and have sill and floor rot, missing shingles and roof covers, sagging or broken tie beams, deteriorated chimneys, and hazardous electrical wiring. The lodge, which is supported by makeshift steel braces and supports, is in an imminent state of collapse.

#### B. Historical Context:

The Paulina Lake IOOF Organization Camp was built during the mid-1930's by the Bend Chapter of the International Order of the Odd Fellows. Built in the informal Rustic style, the IOOF Organization Camp is representative of Depression-era organizational sites throughout the Pacific Northwest. The buildings are both plain and functional, and reflect varying degrees of craftsmanship and skill by enthusiastic but amateur builders. They served the needs of the fraternal organization by providing group facilities in an exceptional outdoor recreational setting.

The following information regarding the site's historical context is transposed directly from the Paulina Lake Organizational Camp National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form prepared by Philip Dole in 1982. (Xerox copy in 2360 Cultural Resource file, Supervisor's Office, Deschutes National Forest, 1645 Highway 20 East, Bend, Oregon, 97701).

The Bend Lodge No. 218 Paulina Lake Organizational Camp in the Deschutes National Forest was developed for camp meetings and recreational use by the Odd Fellows Subordinate Lodge of Bend, Oregon. Beginning in 1934, on a 5.39 acre site, the campground was developed and a lodge and eleven cabins were constructed through a volunteer, fraternal effort. In consultation with the camp's building committee, directives as to site layout, building forms and building materials came from the Forest Service as did approval of all building plans. These combined efforts produced simple, substantial log buildings in a vernacular version of the Adirondack Rustic Style, grouped in a tight but contextually responsive site layout. Except for the major repairs needed for the roof structure of the lodge, due to snow damage, and repairs needed to cabin 11, the cabins are in good to excellent condition and continue in use as summer homes; several are only in their second generation of ownership. As a whole, the complex is unaltered and in appearance very much as when major construction was completed about 1936.

The development of the I.O.O.F. site at Paulina Lake occurred just after the peak of the development of the International Order of the Odd Fellows in Oregon. From the first installation of an I.O.O.F. Lodge in Salem in 1852, a growth in number of installations and memberships reached a crest about 1925. The Bend Subordinate Lodge #218 was installed in 1910.

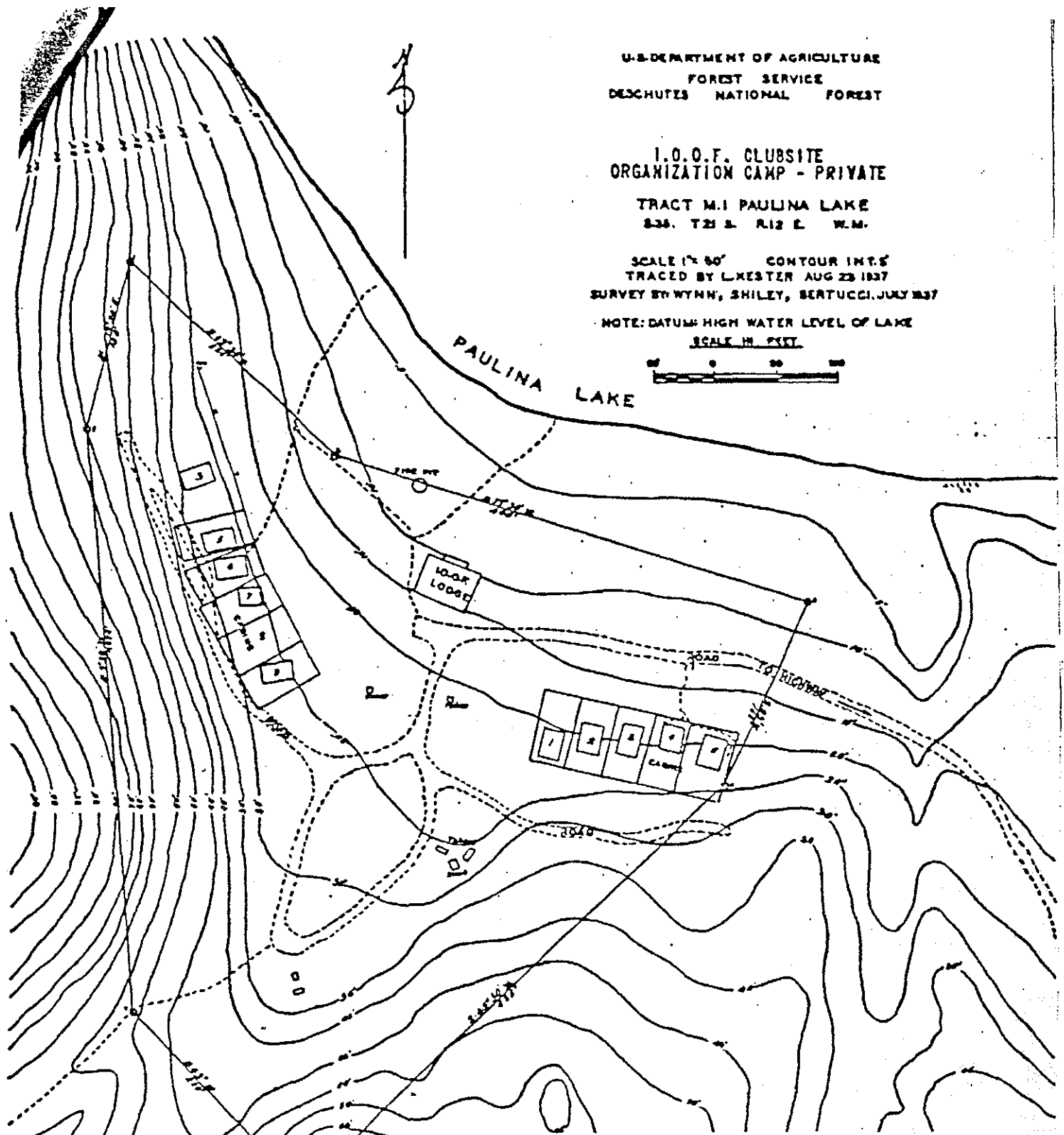


Figure 3 - Location of Buildings Comprising IOOF Site

Following the installation in April 1934, of the Pilot Butte Lodge of the Junior Odd Fellows at the Bend Temple, it occurred to the Grand Noble Austin B. Burleigh and other elder Odd Fellows that some kind of summer camp would be of interest to elder and junior Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs and the Theto-Rhos. Mr. Neal, Supervisor of the Deschutes National Forest, was approached and after inspection of several possible sites at Sparks Lake, Odell Lake, Big Cultus, East Lake, and Suttle Lake, a site was found situated in the southwest corner of the south arm of Paulina Lake sheltered from southwest winds and close to the main road. Finally, by July 1934, mutually satisfactory agreements between the Forest Service and the Lodge were worked out to have 5.4 acres at Paulina Lake with a free campground and 16 lots surveyed for home sites, a figure later changed to 14 and made final at 11 sites. Although work at the site proceeded immediately, the Special-Use Permit was not received from the Forest Service until September of 1934.

In an original agreement with the Paulina Lake Organization group the Forest Service had stipulated that: by the end of the summer of 1935 the lodge and four new cabins were to be complete; in 1936 the lodge and 10 new cabins; and in 1937 the lodge and 16 new cabins, with yearly fees increased accordingly. In the final contract the timing was set forward 1 year. Probably the main lodge building came close to meeting this schedule and individual cabin construction apparently kept reasonably in step.

Cohesiveness in form and character of the individual cabin summer homes was stipulated in the two-page "Special-Use Permit" (Form 832, Revised Feb. 1921) by which a lot was obtained for the purpose of "building cabin or summer home." Accompanying the permit was a second two-page form of standard printed information, "Instructions to Special-Use Permittees," Deschutes Form 54 (L). That issued to Leo F. Helbig had the date 8/9/34 typed on it. The Special-Use Permits given Leo F. Helbig, Lot 6, and Edgar R. Barnes, Lot 1, were both dated August 6, 1934. Many of the agreements contained in the permit related to reponsible forest use. Information was filled in relating to the summer home: construction was to begin within 12 months and be completed within 2 1/4 years and the lot and cabin were to be used at least 30 days each year. 2 1/4 years would have completed construction by December 1936.

Typed in on the permits was the following: "All cabins or summer homes shall be built of green peeled logs to conform with the main building on the I.O.O.F. tract. All cabins or summer homes shall be of gable type construction. All plans shall be submitted to the I.O.O.F. Lodge for approval and also be approved by the Forest Service." In the "Instructions to Special-Use Permittees" it states that "plans and specifications for all proposed improvements" are to be submitted prior to the issuance of the Special-Use Permit. Instructions call for drawings of floor plan, foundation plan, roof plan (pitch and material) and general



wall plan (height, material). Instructions were given on building design and on landscaping.

From May to October for several years much of the effort went to clearing the site of fallen timber, developing roads, surveying lots, constructing toilets, outdoor fireplaces, picnic tables, boat docks and building the lodge and the cabins. Members volunteered labor, supplied equipment, trucks or horses to haul logs or lumber. In 1934 eight committees were each responsible for different jobs: the Main Lodge Building, Log Hauling and Tractor, Grounds, Signs, Sanitation, Outside Fireplace, Roads, and Boat Landing. One of the first projects in the summer of 1934 was the excavation of the well, which was lined with concrete tile and operated by a self-draining pump. This well is described as "a prize in the Newberry Crater area as the water flows over a rock from hillside and has no mineral smell or taste" as other wells in the area have. The well is still the major water supply.

The organization of the site, the construction and the specific position of the major elements was set forth in Forest Service plans but through consultation and discussion with members of the I.O.O.F., particularly with Brother Ray D. Miller who was Building Committee Chairman for the entire project. Work on the Paulina project involved the Rebekahs and Junior Odd Fellows too. It attracted regional attention and other subordinate lodges made contributions and there are frequent references to the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon praising the project and making inspection trips.

Much of the construction was done on a cooperative basis including exchanges for specialized skills. Subcommittees also had particular assignments. Such highly organized endeavors and shared tasks applied particularly to the building of the lodge, to all aspects of site development and to at least some of the heavier construction phases of the individual log cabins. An individual also traded services or supplied material for the site or the lodge at no cost with the agreement that its value would be worked out on his own cabin. The uniform character of the cabin foundations suggests a common builder as do consistencies among some of the log details. Some of the craftsmen who contributed to the lodge may have had a hand in a number of the cabins.

The main building, the lodge, was built for fraternal group meetings and social events. Construction began in the summer of 1934, although the building permit was not received until August and the Special-Use Permit for the site, about September 1. Most of the logs for the main building were cut near Reed's Bear Trap and were snaked out and then hauled by truck. Some portion of the walls were up by the fall of 1934. On November 17 it was "already erected all but the roof, floor, doors and windows."

Association of the I.O.O.F. as a lodge with the Paulina site lasted 35 years and today four of five of the summer cabin owners are members of the Odd Fellows. In the beginning all

cabin owners were lodge members and of the Subordinate Lodge in Bend. By the 1950's, owners came from greater distances but lodge membership remained in force. 1970 saw the demise of the Bend I.O.O.F. Lodge #218 and with the Forest Service the holder of the Special-Use Permit was transferred to the Grand Lodge in Portland. A short-term permit was issued on December 29, 1969, to terminate on December 31, 1979. At the termination of the permit the site was to be cleared of all structures. At that time contractual involvement of the Grand Lodge with Lake Paulina ceased. A cooperative known as the Paulina Lake Historic Cabin Owners Association was formed to pursue the common interests of the individual cabin owners.

In broader historical context, the Paulina Lake I.O.O.F. Organizational Camp belonged to the an when private recreational developments on public lands were encouraged and supported by the Forest Service. However, by the late 1960's this pattern of recreational development had changed and the Forest Service began terminating private Special-Use Permits to provide more opportunities for ever-expanding recreation on public lands. In 1969, to recover the site for public organization use, the Special-Use Permit for the I.O.O.F. site was converted to an annual 10-year term permit to expire in December of 1979, with the provision that the permit would not be extended and all structures would be removed within a 1-year period after expiration. The permit was reissued in 1970 to the Grand Lodge of Oregon, I.O.O.F. when the Bend Chapter transferred their interest to the State Lodge.

The cabin owners applied for individual summer home permits in 1979. The permits were denied by the Forest Service, following the site management direction established in 1969 to recover the site for public organization use. The cabins continued to be used as summer homes by the owners, although the lodge, a few of the cabins, some ancillary buildings (cellars), and the ceremonial area began to fall into a state of severe disrepair. Other cabin owners continued to make repairs and minor improvements.

In 1981, the I.O.O.F. site was evaluated by the Forest Service to determine its historical value and eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (the document prepared by E. Gail Throop). The Keeper of the Register determined that the site was not eligible for listing.

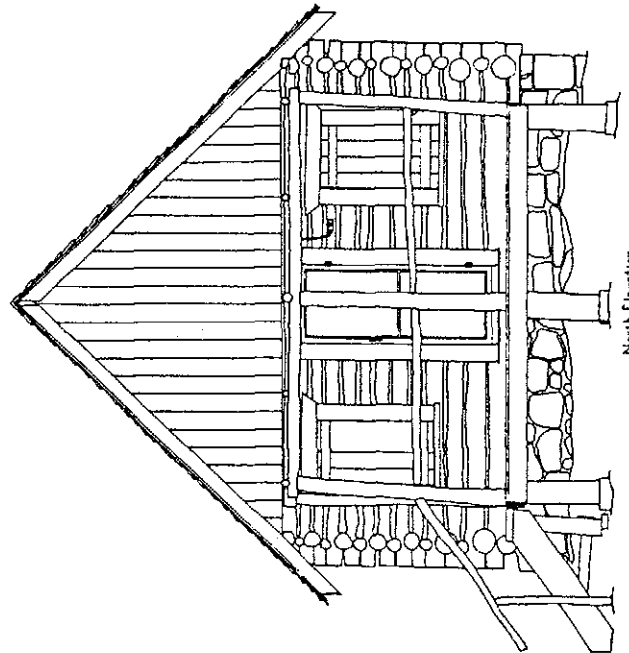
In 1982, at the expiration of the owner's time to remove their cabins, the owners filed for injunctive relief in U.S. District Court. A settlement was reached which allowed the cabin owners to prepare a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the I.O.O.F. site (the document prepared by Philip Dole) and a 1-year period to remove their property from the site. Based on this nomination application, the Keeper determined the site was eligible and the property was formally listed on the National Register on July 14, 1983. Due to the controversy surrounding the I.O.O.F. site, the cabins largely fell into disuse by the cabin owners.

A memorandum of Federal Defendants was filed in U.S. District Court in August of 1983 requesting the cabin owners to remove their remaining property as provided in the stipulations of the 1982 settlement. The

U.S. District Court ruled that the cabin owners' property should be removed. In 1984, the Forest Service initiated an Environmental Analysis of a proposed group recreation campground in the area encompassed by the I.O.O.F. site. This analyses included structural integrity and life safety studies cited in the accompanying bibliography.

In April 1985, the Forest Service made a decision to develop a group recreation campground in the area partly encompassed by the Paulina Lake IOOF organization camp. The proposal will rehabilitate three of the cabins in the eastern group for potential public occupancy and use. The remaining eight log structures and the lodge are scheduled for removal in 1985 or 1986.

Prepared by:  
Carl M. Davis  
Forest Archaeologist  
Deschutes National Forest  
August, 1985



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Figure 4. Cabin Number 3

## PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The Paulina Lake IOOF Organization Camp is composed of 11 log cabins, a main lodge, 13 toilets, and a formal ceremonial area built in the traditional camp meeting ground arrangement in the Rustic style. Constructed of native materials by volunteer and largely amateur labor, the overall effect is that of a rustic enclave, suitable for organizational retreats and meetings, and informal recreation, in a visually spectacular lakeside environment. Home remedy repairs and natural weathering in a harsh environment have altered the physical appearance and structural soundness of all buildings over the past 50 years.
2. Condition of the fabric: The Paulina Lake IOOF Organization Camp has been minimally maintained and all of the structures are in fair to poor condition. The lodge is in an imminent state of collapse (Fire and Life Safety Evaluation, Paulina Lake I.O.O.F. Historic Site, Neale/McNab Architects, report in 2360 File, Supervisor's Office, Deschutes National Forest, 1645 Highway 20 East, Bend, Oregon 97701).
3. Building Description: The interior and exterior features and condition of the eight buildings (Cabins 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11) and lodge scheduled for removal as a result of the proposed Forest Service campground development are described below.

#### Cabin 3 East Group (Figure 4)

##### a) Description of Exterior:

- 1) Overall dimensions: The single story log structure is rectangular in plan, measuring 16' across and 28' deep.
- 2) Foundations: The structure's random rubble foundation is composed of large lava boulders, ranging 1' to 3' in size, and cement. The masonry mortar is deteriorating.
- 3) Wall construction: Exterior walls are horizontal peeled logs, ranging from 1' to 2' in diameter, extending from foundation to eaves. Interlocking corners are saddle-notched and the log ends are straight sawn. Plaster chinking seals the walls.
- 4) Structural System, framing: Exterior walls are load bearing. Three tie beams have been sawed and removed in the anterior of building which has caused the roof to sag.
- 5) Porches: Building is accessed by an open plank platform on the north gable end. The platform has a peeled pole frame for a porch cover. Platform is accessed by five straight side steps.

6) Chimney: A stretcher bond brick end chimney straddles the ridgeline on the center of the roof. It has vaulted arch cap.

7) Openings:

(a) Doorways and doors: The main entry is located at the center of the north gable end and accessed by the plank platform. The door is a single leaf, vertical board with three small lights in diagonal arrangement. Door has stock metal hardware.

A side door is offset to the left on the east elevation. It consists of a single leaf vertical board with a single light and stock metal hardware.

(b) Windows: Each elevation contains one pair of window openings, ranging in dimension from 23" x 42.5" on the north elevation, to 23.25" x 35.75" on the south elevation, to 28.5" x 43" on the east and west elevations. A loft window is located on the south gable end. All windows have been removed. Window surrounds are composed of lugsills, plain sides, and plain lintels. All windows are shuttered.

8) Roof: A medium wood shingled roof covers the structure. Half-round shiplap placed vertically covers the gable ends. Roof has projecting verges and eaves. Raking trim is a plain fascia, alone. Rafters are exposed.

b. Description of Interior:

1) Floor plan: The building space is open except for a portion of a framed doorway located to the left of the central chimney. It is framed with 1 x 6" rough lumber, most of which has been removed.

2) Flooring: The original flooring in the building posterior is 5" tongue and groove unfinished softwood flooring. In the building anterior, flooring consists of 3" tongue and groove softwood planks which are clear and varnished.

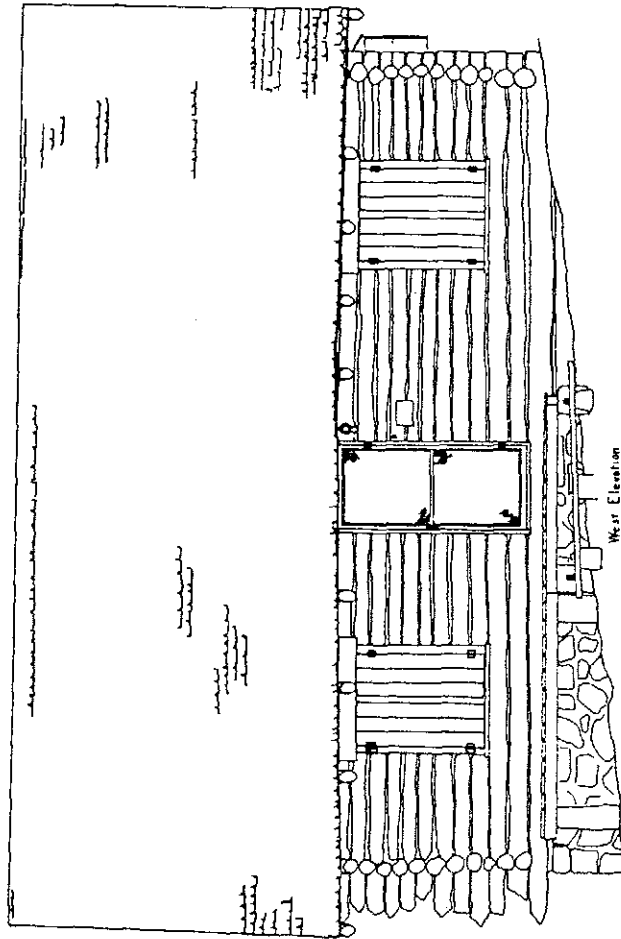
3) Wall and ceiling finish: Walls are peeled logs without painting or finish. Triangular-shaped wooden lathe is used as chinking.

Roof is of dimension rafter and ridgepole construction. The ceiling is open. Unfinished 1 x 6" sheathing covers roof.

4) Stairway: None

5) Lighting fixtures: Single line rope wiring with old accessories is affixed to the tie beams and walls.

6) Heating: A free-standing stretcher bond chimney is located in the center of the building. An open fireplace faces the anterior (north) half of the room.



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Figure 5. Cabin Number 5

Cabin 5 East Group (Figure 5)

a) Description of Exterior:

1) Overall dimensions: This one and one-half story log structure is rectangular in plan and measures 18' across and 26' deep.

2) Foundations: The structure has a random rubble foundation composed of large lava boulders and cement. The boulders range from 1' to 3' in size.

3) Wall construction: Exterior walls are horizontal peeled logs, ranging from 6 to 24" in diameter, extending from the foundation to the eaves. Interlocking corners are saddle-notched and the log ends are straight sawn under eaves and battered under verges. Some logs taper at the interlocking corners. Chinking is composed of plaster overlaid with a black-colored waterproof coating.

4) Structural System, framing: Exterior walls and major partitions are load bearing. The east wall bows outward.

5) Porches: A low, open-plank platform extends across the west facade, providing access to the main entry. Platform is accessed by one straight plank step.

6) Chimney: A 16" by 16" brick stretcher bond chimney is located near the center of the structure and serves a heating appliance in the living room and one in the kitchen. The building does not have a central fireplace.

7) Openings:

(a) Doorways and doors: The main entry is in the center of the west facade adjacent to the plank deck. The door is a single leaf, vertical board with metal doorknob and stock metal hinges.

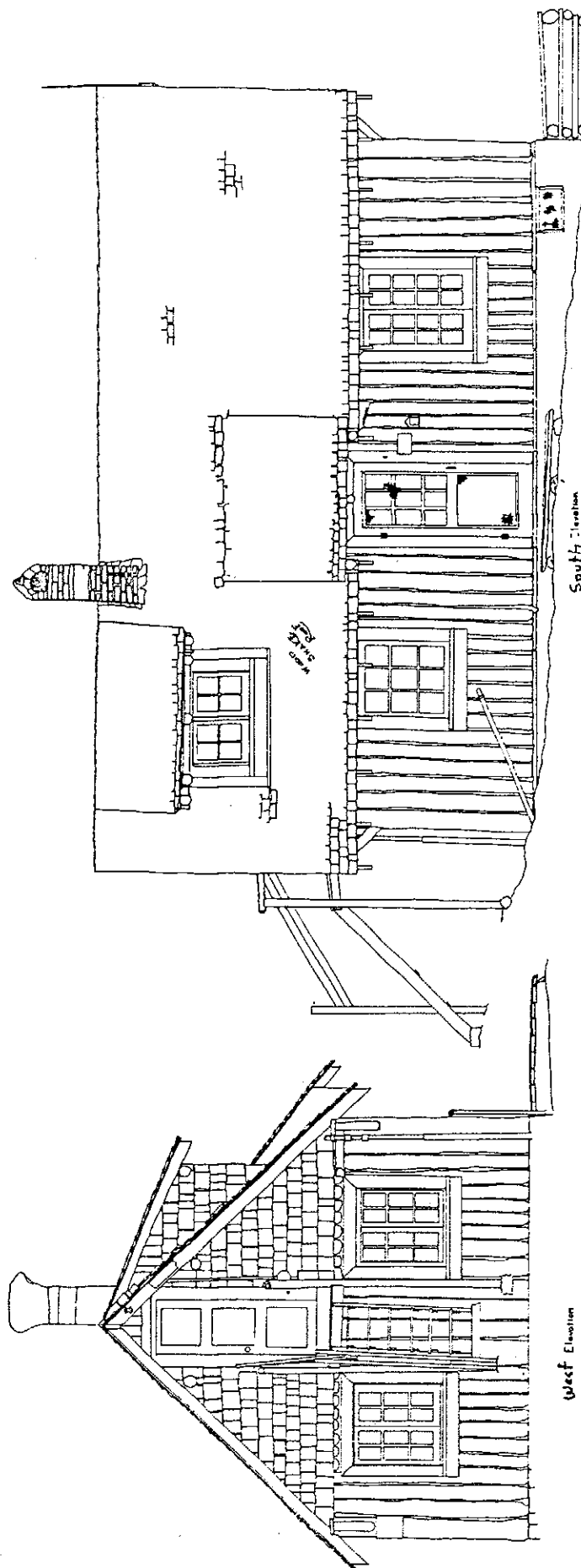
(b) Windows: All four elevations contain a pair of windows measuring 36" x 48". The windows are two sash with hinge opening, containing eight lights in vertical arrangement per sash. Loft window is two single light sash windows measuring 24" x 24". Window surrounds are composed of slipsills, plain sides, and plain lintels. All windows are shuttered.

8) Roof: A wood shingled medium gable roof covers the structure. Roof has projecting verges and eaves; rafters are exposed.

b. Description of Interior:

1) Floor plan: The building space is partitioned into a living room, kitchen, and sleeping room. Partition materials consist of pine paneling and rough lumber. Enclosures are functional but unfinished. A loft is contained in the posterior (west) half of the structure.





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Figure 6, Cabin Number 6

Access to the loft is gained by a steep, narrow stairway built adjacent to the partition separating the living room from the kitchen and sleeping areas.

2) Flooring: The flooring is composed of 5" softwood tongue in groove planks. It is covered with linoleum tile.

3) Wall and ceiling finish: Walls are varnished peeled logs. The sleeping loft is constructed of 12" planks, forming a ceiling above the kitchen, bathroom, and sleeping room.

Roof is of peeled pole rafter and ridgepole construction. Peeled pole purlins are located mid-way between the plate log and ridgepole. The ceiling is open in the living room. Roof sheathing is composed of 1 x 12" planks.

4) Stairway: An open set of stairs located adjacent to the main partition separating the living room from the kitchen and sleeping areas accesses the loft. Wrought iron railings enclose the loft.

5) Lighting fixtures: Single line rope wiring and accessories are afixed to the tie beams and walls.

6) Heating: The heating appliance in the living room has been removed. A porcelain enamel and steel wood burning stove is located in the kitchen. There is no central fireplace.

#### Cabin 6 West Group (Figure 6)

##### a) Description of Exterior:

1) Overall dimensions: The one and one-half story, rectangular structure measures 16' across by 26' deep.

2) Foundations: The structure's random rubble foundation is composed of large lava boulders, ranging from 1' to 3' in size, and cement. The stone foundation is cracking and heavily overlaid with readymix cement.

3) Wall Construction: Exterior walls are vertical peeled logs, ranging from 6" to 1' in diameter, extending from foundation to eaves. The vertical logs are painted grey. Walls are sealed by concrete chinking.

4) Structural System, framing: Exterior walls and major partition walls are load bearing.

5) Porches: A two-level open plank porch with double straight-side steps is located at the main entry on the east gable end. A single level open plank porch provides access to the side-entry located on the south elevation. A single level open porch made of dimensional lumber accesses the attic door on the west gable end.

6) Chimney: A 16" by 16" stretcher bond chimney is located below the ridgeline at the center of the north slope of

roof. It has a vaulted arch covered with a metal cap. The building does not have a central fireplace; the masonry flue accepts two heating appliances located in the kitchen and living room.

7) Openings:

(a) Doorways and doors: The main entry is located off-center on the east gable end adjacent to the open plank porch. A side entry is off-set on the south elevation and covered by a shed-roofed hood. The doors are single leaf, two paneled doors with 9 light windows in the upper panel and stock metal hardware. A third door accesses the attic on the center of the west gable end. The door is a single leaf panel with a small window and stock metal hardware. The door is approached by a single level porch made of dimension lumber.

(b) Windows: The lower floor contains nine window openings. The loft contains windows on the east gable end and the dormer. On the lower floor, six windows are 36" x 48", two sash, hinge openings with eight lights in vertical arrangement. In the sleeping room, two windows are 36" x 36", two sash, hinge openings, containing eight lights in vertical arrangement. One window in the kitchen is a single, 9 light, fixed casement window, measuring 2.9' x 3.4'. Loft windows are 4 light, fixed casements, measuring 2' x 2'. Window surrounds are made of semi-lunate shiplap. Window surrounds are plain trim with a slipsill, plain side trim, and a plain lintel.

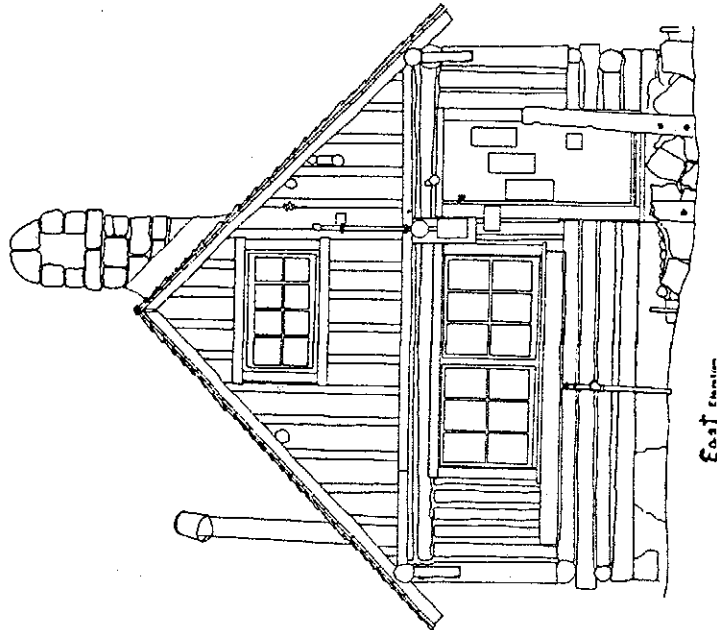
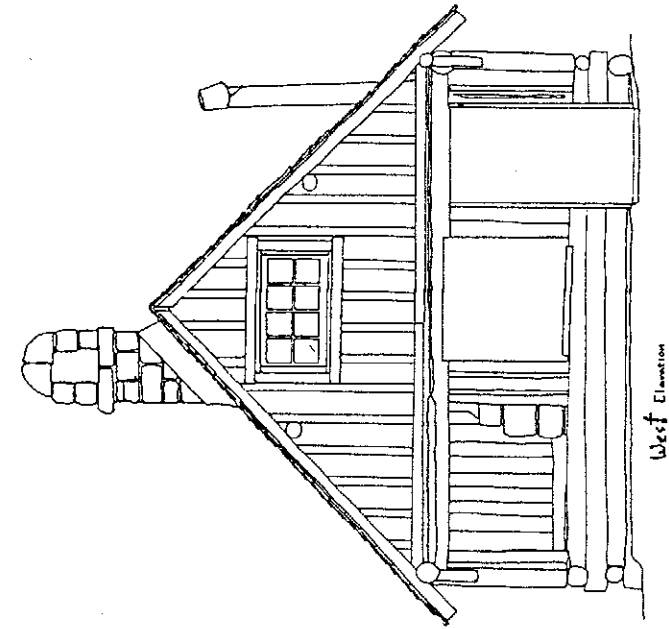
8) Roof: A wood shingled medium gable roof covers the structure. The roof has projecting verges and eaves. Rafters are exposed. Raking trim is a plain fascia, alone. Painted (grey) pole knee braces or brackets support the eaves trim. Unpainted wood shingles cover the gable ends. A shed-roofed dormer framed with peeled poles is off-set to the left on the south elevation. The sides of the dormer are shingled.

b. Description of Interior:

1) Floor plan: The interior space is partitioned into a living room, kitchen, and sleeping area. The entire half story is converted into a sleeping area divided by a central wall, which is about 3.5' in height made of vertical (1 x 12") planks, into two rooms. The enclosures and loft are functional but rough in finish.

2) Flooring: The original flooring is 3.5" tongue in groove planks overlaid with linoleum tile and carpet.

3) Wall and ceiling finish: Walls are unfinished peeled logs. Interior chinking is rough cut, triangular shaped lathe. The ceiling is composed of 1 x 6" planks which are neither painted nor finished.



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100F CAMP  
Bldg #7  
C.R. Photogrammetric  
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Figure 7. Cabin Number 7

Roof is of dimension rafter and ridgepole construction. Vertical peeled log walls support the plate logs to which the ceiling joists are connected. The tie beams are spaced 2' apart (the same as the rafters) and are made of rough-sawn 2 x 4" lumber. The tie beams are supported by a peeled log summer beam which extends through the center of the living room. Peeled log purlins are located midway between the plate log and ridgepole. Roof sheathing is 1 x 12" planks.

4) Stairway: The loft is accessed by an open ladder made of rough lumber located adjacent to the partition separating the living room from the kitchen. The steps are covered with carpet.

5) Lighting fixtures: Electric wiring is a mixed two-wire and single-wire system attached to the tie beams and walls. Accessories are single-socket light bulb fixtures and wall plug-ins.

6) Heating: The heating appliance in the living room is a gas plumbed stove. The kitchen appliance is a combination gas and wood burning stove. The stretcher bond brick chimney serves both appliances. There is no central fireplace.

#### Cabin 7 West Group (Figure 7)

##### a) Description of Exterior:

1) Overall dimensions: The one and one-half story log structure is rectangular in plan, measuring 17' across and 29' deep.

2) Foundations: The structure's random rubble foundation is composed of large lava boulders, ranging 1' to 3' in size, and cement. The stone foundation is heavily overlaid with readymix cement.

3) Wall construction: Exterior walls are horizontal peeled logs, 5 courses high, which are pinned and unnotched at the intersecting corners. Log ends are straight sawn and flush. The horizontal tier is overlaid with vertical logs, 4' in length, which encircle all elevations at window level. The vertical tier is surmounted by two courses of horizontal logs. Walls have wood and mortar chinking. There is vertical board and batten on the gable ends. The roof has projecting verges and eaves.

4) Structural System, framing: Exterior walls and major partition walls are load bearing.

5) Porches: An open concrete platform built on a rock rubble foundation is located in front of the main doorway on the east gable end.

A partially enclosed rear porch is located on the west gable end where the posterior wall is recessed beneath the gable, enclosing the chimney and porch. The porch is composed of a solid railing of horizontal logs 4 tiers high, vertical log supports, and an entrance offset to the south. The porch floor is made of 6" planks.

6) Chimney: A random-coursed, squared-stone interior chimney is located on the west wall. The chimney has an vaulted cap. A round metal stovepipe is located off-center on the south slope of the roof; the stone chimney is located on roof off-center and to the north. The chimney is partially enclosed by the back porch.

7) Openings:

(a) Doorways and doors: The main entry is off-center on the east gable end. A second entry is located off-center on the west gable end and is accessed through the back porch. Both doors are single leaf, vertical boards with four windows in a diagonal pattern, and wood and leather latches.

(b) Windows: Four 6 light, single sash windows, measuring 3.5' x 3', are located on the north and south elevations. The windows are shuttered. A paired sash mullion window measuring 6.10' x 2.9' is located on the lower floor of the east gable end. A matching pair of single-sash, 8 light windows are located on the east and west gable ends. These measure 2.2' x 2.4' in dimension. Window surrounds consisting of a slipsill, sides, and lintel have plain trim.

8) Roof: A wood shingled medium gable roof covers the structure. Vertical board and batten cover the gable ends.

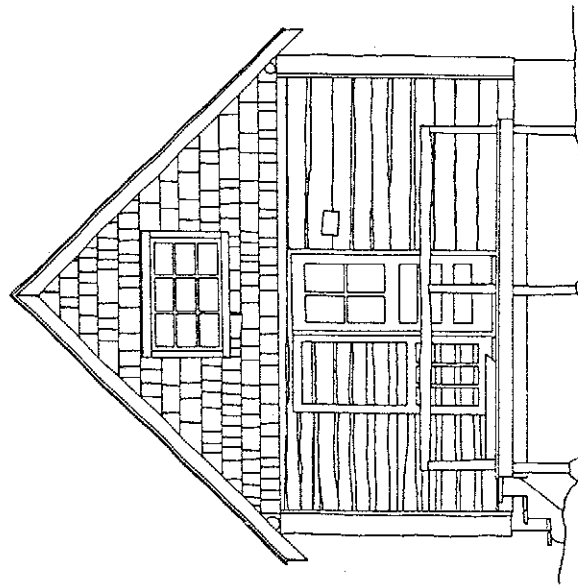
b. Description of Interiors:

1) Floor plans: The building is divided into a front kitchen area and a living room. The anterior and posterior thirds of the loft are separate sleeping lofts connected by a narrow wooden bridge which rests on the ceiling joists.

2) Flooring: The original flooring is 3.5" tongue in groove planks overlaid with linoleum tile.

3) Wall and ceiling finish: Walls in the living room are peeled logs without painting or finish. The partition wall between the kitchen and living room has an opening or "pass through" measuring 2.9' x 3.3' in dimension. The pass through is covered by a hinged plywood board. The ceiling in the kitchen is paneled with unfinished pine paneling.

The roof is peeled pole rafter and ridgepole construction. Peeled pole purlins are located midway between the plate log and the ridgepole. Rafters are exposed.



East Elevation

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Figure 8. Cabin Number 8

The loft floor is composed of 8" planks resting atop the ceiling joists. The separate lofts are connected by a narrow bridge built of peeled poles and 3.5" tongue in groove planks and a peeled pole railing.

4) Stairway: None to loft.

5) Lighting fixtures: A mixed single- and double-wire electrical system is affixed to the tie beams and walls.

6) Heating: An open fireplace is located on the west wall of the building.

#### Cabin 8 West Group (Figure 8)

##### a) Description of Exterior:

1) Overall dimensions: The one and one-half story log structure is rectangular in plan, measuring 16' across and 18' deep.

2) Foundations: The structure's random rubble foundation is composed of large lava boulders, ranging 1' to 3' in size, and cement. The stone foundation is overlaid with readymix cement.

3) Wall construction: Exterior walls are horizontal peeled logs, ranging from 6" to 1' in diameter, from foundation to eaves with peeled log uprights at each corner. Logs have mortar and quarter-round chinking.

4) Structural System, framing: Exterior walls and major partition walls are load bearing.

5) Porches: An open plank platform accessed by three straight side steps is located across the east gable end. The plank platform has a simple, unpeeled log railing.

6) Chimney: A stretcher bond brick chimney straddles the ridgeline slightly off-center. Chimney has a concrete block extension, two tiers high.

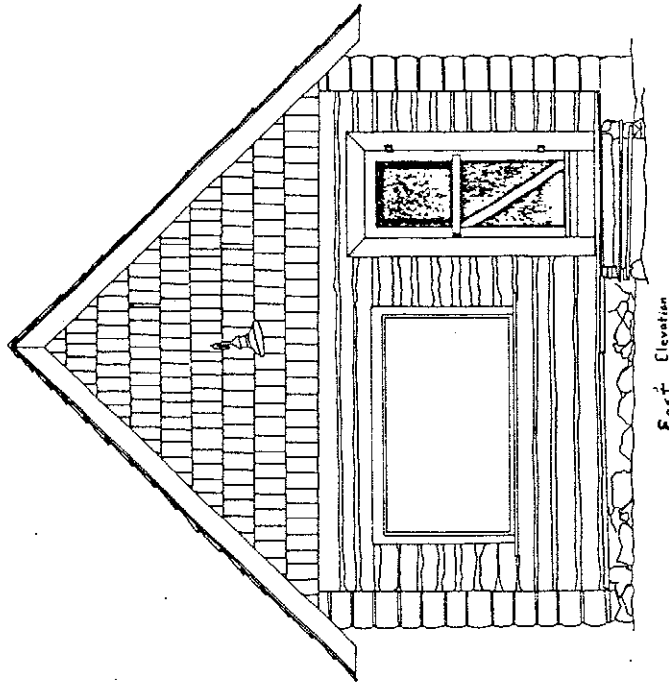
##### 7) Openings:

(a) Doorways and doors: The main entry is at the center of the east gable end. The door is a single-leaf four-panel door with stock hardware.

(b) Six single-sash, 6 light windows, measuring 3.5' x 3, are located on the north, south, and west elevations. A 9 light, single sash, window is located on the east gable end. It measures 3.5' x 2.4'. The west gable end contains a 4 light, single sash window measuring 2.4' x 2'. Window surrounds are composed of slip sills, plain vertical trim, and plain lintels.

8) Roof: A wood-shingled medium gable roof covers the structure. Wood shingles cover the gable ends. Roof has





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Figure 9. Cabin Number 9

projecting verges and eaves. Raking trim is a plain fascia, alone. Rafters are exposed.

b. Description of Interior:

1) Floor plan: The building space is partitioned into a living room and kitchen. Partition wall is varnished, semi-lunate tongue in groove paneling. A loft is constructed above the kitchen in the posterior (west) half of the cabin.

2) Flooring: The original flooring is 3.5" tongue in groove planks overlaid with linoleum tile.

3) Wall and ceiling finish: Walls are varnished peeled logs. Interior chinking is triangular-shaped wood lathe. A simple, vertical panel railing encloses the loft.

Roof is of dimension rafter and ridgepole construction. Rafters are exposed. Roof sheathing is 1 x 12" and 1 x 6" dimension lumber. Sheathing is exposed.

4) Stairway: An enclosed stairway of rough lumber is built within the partition separating the living area and kitchen. A pole railing is attached to the partition.

5) Lighting fixtures: Single line rope wiring with new accessories is affixed to the tie beams and walls.

6) Heating: A 16" by 16" stretcher bond brick chimney is located near the center of the building. The flue served two appliances in the kitchen and living room, both of which have been removed. There is no central fireplace.

Cabin 9 West Group (Figure 9)

a. Description of Exterior:

1) Overall dimensions: The one and one-half story log structure is rectangular in plan and measures 18' across and 26' deep.

2) Foundations: The structure's random rubble foundation is composed of large lava boulders, measuring 1' to 3' in size, and cement.

3) Wall construction: Exterior walls are horizontal peeled logs ranging from 6" to 18" in diameter. The structure is framed to eave level. Interlocking corners are finished carefully with half-round shiplap trim which is stained green.

4) Structural System, framing: Exterior walls and major partition walls are load bearing.

5) Porches: The main entry is accessed by three straight plank steps.

6) Chimney: A cinder block chimney is located on the center of the ridgeline.

7) Openings:

(a) Doorways and doors: The main entry is off-center on the east gable end. The door is a single-leaf, four-panel door covered on the exterior with small half-round shiplap. The door has a single light window in the upper half of the panel and stock hardware. A side door is located at the center of the south elevation. It is a single-leaf, four-panel door with a single light window in the upper panel, now enclosed with vertical boards.

(b) Windows: The east elevation contains a single pane casement window measuring 6.11' x 3.11'. North, south, and west elevations contain pairs of 6 light, single-sash windows, measuring 2.10' x 2.5'. The windows on the west elevation have hinge openings. The west gable end also contains a pair of 4 light, single-sash, loft windows measuring 2' x 2'. All window surrounds are of half-round shiplap which form lugsills, plain vertical trim, and plain lintels. With the exception of the single pane casement window on the east gable end, all windows are shuttered.

8) Roof: A wood-shingled medium gable roof covers the structure. Wood shingles cover the gable ends. Roof has projecting verges and eaves. Raking trim is plain fascia, alone. Rafters are exposed. 3 peeled pole brackets support the eaves trim on the north and south elevations.

b. Description of Interior:

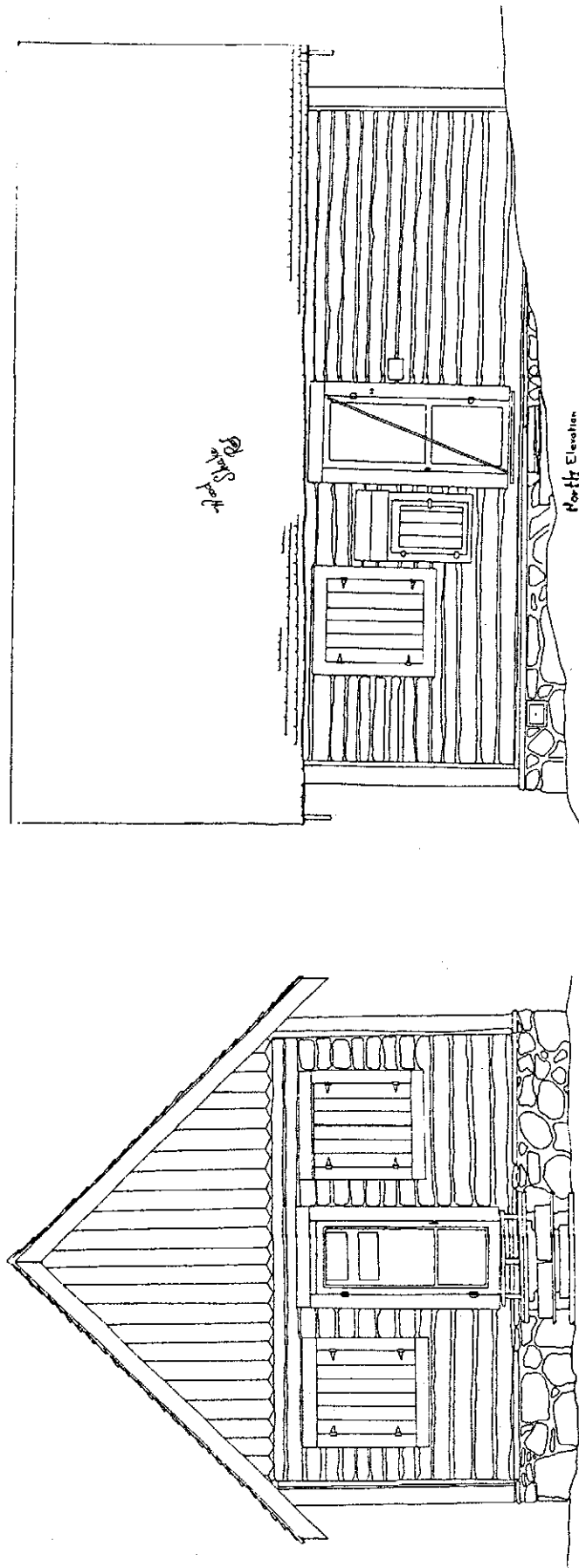
1) Floor plan: The building space is partitioned into a living room, kitchen, sleeping area. A sleeping loft is constructed above the posterior third (west) of the cabin.

2) Flooring: The original flooring is 3.5" tongue in groove planks overlaid with linoleum tile. Floor is badly deteriorated.

3) Wall and ceiling finish: Walls are varnished peeled logs. Interior chinking is triangular-shaped and flat wood lathe. Interior partition separating the living room from the kitchen/sleeping area is 1 x 12" varnished pine boards. The sleeping loft is partially enclosed with varnished horizontal planks, an extension of the interior partition.

Roof is of peeled pole purlin and ridgepole construction. Roof sheathing is 1 x 12" planks which are exposed.

4) Stairway: The stairway to the sleeping loft is enclosed and made of rough lumber which is painted.



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Figure 10. Cabin Number 10

5) Lighting fixtures: A mix of single and double line rope wiring and old and new accessories and fixtures is affixed to the tie beams and interior walls.

6) Heating: One heating appliance was located in the kitchen and another in the living room. Both were served by the same masonry flue. Both have been removed. There is no interior fireplace.

#### Cabin 10 West Group (Figure 10)

##### a. Description of Exterior

1) Overall dimensions: The one and one-half story log structure is rectangular in form and measures 18' across by 26' deep.

2) Foundations: The structure's random rubble foundation is composed of large lava boulders, ranging 1' to 3' in size, and cement.

3) Wall construction: Exterior walls are horizontal peeled logs, ranging from 6" to 1.6' in diameter, extending from foundation to eaves. The corner's are framed with upright logs. Vertical boards, with angular cut ends, cover the gable ends.

4) Structural System, framing: Exterior walls and major partitions are load bearing.

5) Porches: Main entry is accessed by three straight plank steps. The side entry is accessed a two plank step.

6) Chimney: A stretcher bond brick chimney is located on the west elevation.

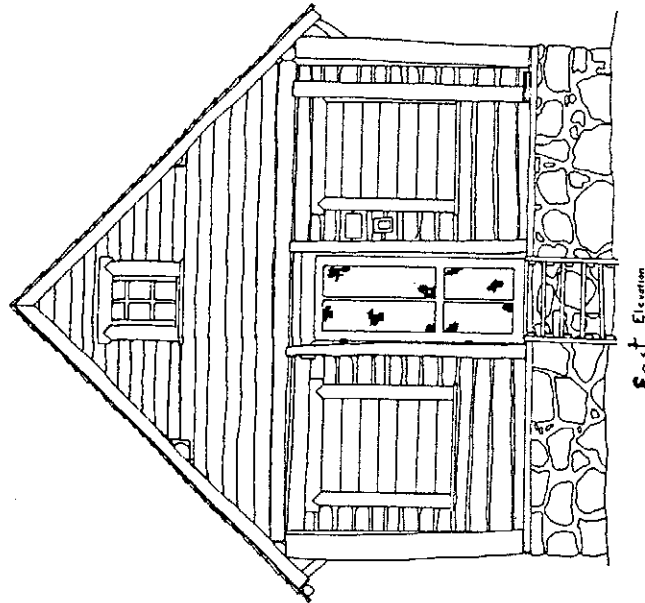
##### 7) Openings:

(a) Doorways and doors: The main entry is in the center of the east gable end. A side entry is located in the center of the north elevation. Both doors are single-leaf doors of double-run shiplap with two narrow horizontal windows in the upper third.

(b) Windows: All four elevations contain a pair of two-sash, 8 light windows with hinge openings. They measure 3' x 3.6' in dimension. All windows are shuttered. The west gable end contains two window frames but the sashes are missing. The frames measure 2' x 2'.

8) Roof: A wood-shingled medium gable roof covers the structure. Roof has projecting verges and eaves. Raking trim is a plain fascia board.

##### b. Description of Interior:



East Elevation

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Figure 11. Cabin Number 11

1) Floor plan: The building space is partitioned into a living room, kitchen, and sleeping area. A sleeping loft is constructed above the posterior third (west) of the cabin.

2) Flooring: The original flooring is 3.6" tongue in groove planks overlaid with linoleum tile.

3) Wall and ceiling finish: Walls are peeled logs without paint or finish. The partition wall is made of unfinished 1 x 12" paneling. The loft is open.

Roof is of peeled pole purlin and ridgepole construction. Roof sheathing is composed of unfinished 1 x 12" planks.

4) Stairway: An enclosed stairway to the sleeping loft is built of rough lumber in the partition between the living room and kitchen/sleeping areas.

5) Lighting fixtures: Single and a small amount of double electrical wiring with new accessories is affixed to the tie beams and walls.

6) Heating: A heating appliance was located in the kitchen. A cast iron wood-burning stove is located in the living room. Both appliances were served by one flue. There is no central fireplace.

Cabin 11 West Group (Figure 11)

a. Description of Exterior:

1) Overall dimensions: The one and one-half story log structure is rectangular in plan and measures 16' across by 28' deep.

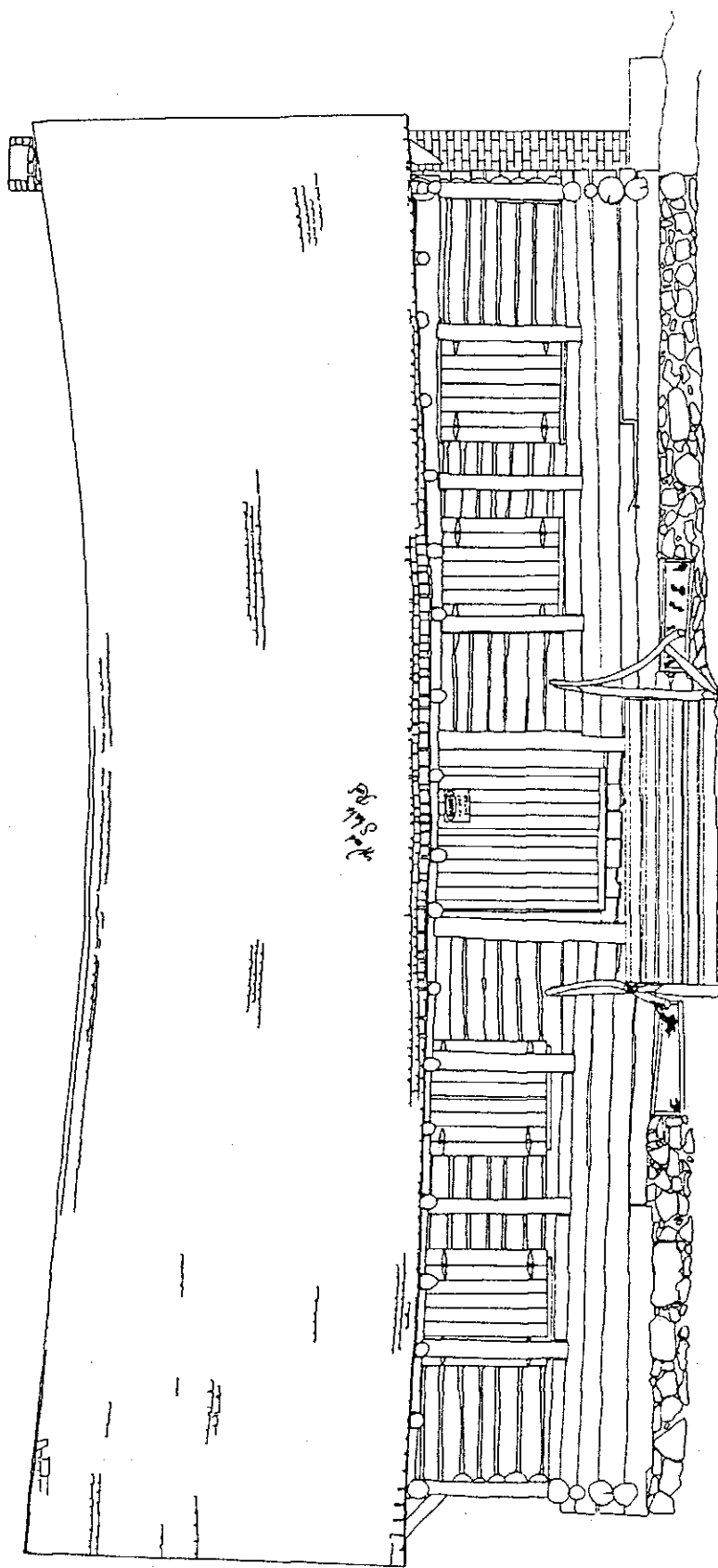
2) Foundations: The structure's random rubble foundation is composed of large lava boulders, ranging 1' to 3' in size, and cement.

3) Wall construction: Exterior walls are horizontal peeled logs, ranging from 1' to 2' in diameter. Corners are framed with peeled log uprights. Horizontal logs cover gable ends. Anterior wall of structure is recessed to form a porch.

4) Structural system, framing: Exterior walls and partition walls are load bearing.

5) Porches: The open porch is located on the east gable end. The roof is supported by four equidistant peeled log uprights. The porch floor is a raised plank platform supported by masonry walls. Porch is accessed by six plank stringer steps.

6) Chimney: A stretcher bond brick chimney is located on the west wall at the center of the ridgeline.



North Elevation

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Figure 12. Lodge



7) Openings:

(a) Doorways and doors: The main entry is at the center of the interior wall on the east gable end. Door is a single-leaf door of half-round shiplap. Door has a leather latch handle.

(b) All four elevations contain a pair of double-sash, hinge opened windows each with eight vertical lights. These measure 3' x 4' in dimension and are boarded shut. The east and west gable ends contain 4 light, single sash windows which measure 1.6' x 1.4'. Window surrounds are half-round shiplap composing lugsills, plain vertical trim, and plain lintels which intersect in an inverted V shaped notch.

8) Roof: A wood-shingled medium gable roof covers the structure. The roof has projecting verges and eaves. Raking trim is a peeled pole fascia, alone. Peeled pole brackets support the eaves trim.

b. Description of Interior:

1) Floor plans: The building space is partitioned into a living room and kitchen. Sleeping lofts are located in the anterior and posterior thirds of the cabin above the ground floor. They are connected by narrow bridge made of rough cut lumber located on top of the ceiling joists.

2) Flooring: The original flooring is 5" planks overlaid with linoleum tile. Floor deterioration is acute.

3) Wall and ceiling finish: Walls are unfinished peeled logs. Partitions are made of unfinished 6" wide pine planks.

Roof is of peeled pole purlin and ridgepole construction. Roof sheathing is exposed and composed of 12" planks.

4) Stairway: A loft stairway made of rough lumber is located in the building anterior adjacent to the main (east) door. It is hinged and folds into the ceiling via a rope and pulley.

5) Lighting and fixtures: Electric wiring is all single line affixed to tie beams and walls. Accessories are new.

6) Heating: A wood burning heating appliance is located in the living room. There is no central fireplace.

Lodge

a. Description of Exterior:

1) Overall dimensions: The large, single story log structure is rectangular in plan and measures 46' across by 34' deep.

2) Foundations: The structure's random rubble foundation is composed of large lava boulders, ranging 1' to 3' in size, and cement. The foundation is cracked. Masonry mortar is deteriorated.

3) Wall construction: Exterior walls are horizontal peeled logs, from 1' to 2' in diameter, extending from foundation to eaves. Interlocking corners are saddle-notched with straight-sawn ends. The south wall bows outward due to weight and pressure of roof.

4) Structural system, framing: Exterior walls are load bearing. The roof is sagging and buckling; gallery members are strapped and reinforced with steel braces. The uprights cant inward and some cross-beams are sheared.

5) Porches: A closed gallery extends across the north (main) facade. The roof is supported by 10 peeled log uprights. Floor is made of 1 x 12" planks. The porch is accessed by six straight plank steps with a plain, peeled pole railing.

6) Chimneys: A stretcher bond brick exterior end chimney is located in the center of the west gable end.

7) Openings:

(a) Doorways and doors: The main entry is in the center of the north elevation. Door is a two-leaf vertical board door with metal hardware.

(b) Windows: Fenestration is regular with four window openings per elevation measuring 3' x 4' each. Windows have been removed; all are shuttered. An 8 light, single-sash window is located on the west gable end. It measures 3' x 4'.

8) Roof: A wood-shingled medium gable roof covers the structure. Wall shakes cover the gable ends.

b. Description of Interior:

1) Floor plan: The building space is open with no internal partitions.

2) Flooring: The original flooring is 3.6" tongue in groove planks which are varnished and clear.

3) Wall and ceiling finish: Walls are peeled logs without paint or finish.

Roof is of peeled pole rafter and ridgepole construction. Roof sheathing is composed of 1 x 12" planks. The ceiling is open.

4) Stairway: None

5) Lighting fixtures: The two-wire electrical system with aged accessories is affixed to the tie beams and walls.

6) Heating: The large brick masonry and obsidian fireplace is located on the west gable end of the structure.

#### Outbuildings

Adjacent to each cabin, there is an outhouse of traditional design, primarily fabricated of half-round shiplap. Two horizontal board outhouses are located on the second level of development above the lodge and below the ceremonial area. Some of these have been painted brown or green and have been modified in a variety of ways to provide better ventilation and facilities. Most are in deteriorated condition due to infrequent use and upkeep.

#### 4. Site:

a. General Setting: The Paulina Lake Organization site encompasses a 5.39 acre plot on the south shore of Paulina Lake. The lot is an irregular trapezoid with its base parallel to the lakeshore. From the lake edge, the contours rise to 60 feet above the lake level at the rear of the lot, creating a sloping but flattened triangular-shaped central space which opens toward the lake. The buildings are located within the space on the higher, narrow terraces overlooking the lake. A road enters the site from the east, avoiding the hillslope which borders the site on the south.

In direct response to the available terrain, the complex of buildings was laid out along two axes, a broken T-shaped formation, with the lodge at the meeting point of the E-W and N-S axes. The lodge is placed nearest the lake in a central position on the site. A central axis, running from the declivity on the south and in a northerly direction perpendicular to the lake and lodge, has been developed for other communal functions: facilities include the lodge, public toilets, six masonry campstoves, picnic tables, an open (ceremonial) area for large assemblies with a now dilapidated log podium, and some tent sites. Since the contours step down toward the lake, the level of the lodge is 15 to 20 feet below the two cabin groups and the assembly area.

The second axis consists of the two cabin groups placed on either side of the lodge, five cabins in the east group and six in the west. Each group is tightly spaced and organized on contours parallel with the lake front: the west cabin group at a contour 25' above the water; the east group, 20' above the lake level. Because the ground slopes toward the lakeshore, the building foundations in both cabin groups are high in the front (36"), while the land at the rear has been excavated in a slight shelf to set the foundations above ground surface. In both cabin groups, the contours rise steeply behind the cabins, especially those in the west group.

Landscaping: The structures are concealed in a dense, degenerating stand of lodgepole pine, mountain hemlock, and white fir. Due to this dense canopy, the site area receives a limited amount of sunlight. Understory is sparse due to the coarse

pumaceous soil. With the exception of the lodge, most buildings are not visible from the lake. The beach area has not been formally developed for recreation but uncontrolled recreation (boat access and launches) has scarified the beach and caused mass wasting. Roads and parking areas criss-cross the site area adjacent to the cabins and ceremonial area. Old electrical wiring and accessories are hung from trees throughout the site. Planned site landscaping has been badly neglected.

Prepared by:  
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Deschutes National Forest  
August, 1985

### PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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August, 1985

#### PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was initiated and completed by USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Deschutes National Forest in partial fulfillment of a Memorandum of Agreement among the Forest Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer. Recorded under the direction of the National Park Service, Western Region, Division of National Register Programs, the project was completed during the summer of 1985 by USDA-Forest Service personnel. Historical information was compiled by E. Gail Throop, Regional Historian, Pacific Northwest Region, USDA-Forest Service and Philip Dole, Professor, School of Architecture and Allied Arts, University of Oregon. Carl M. Davis, Deschutes National Forest Archaeologist, completed the HABS data recording and assembled this document.